

Common Goods for Health

Definition:

Common Goods for Health (CGH) are **population-based functions or interventions** that require **collective financing**, either from the government or donors based on the following conditions:

- 1. Contribute to health and economic progress;
- 2. There is a clear economic rationale for interventions based on **market failures**, with focus on (i) **Public Goods** (Non-Rival, Non-Exclusionary) or (ii) **large social externalities**.

Not all public or common goods are CGH and vice versa, but all CGH must generate large societal health benefits that cannot be financed through market forces. See table 1 below.

Table 1. Examples of common goods for health by category

Categories		Examples of Common Goods for Health
Policy and Coordination	-	Planning and management of emergency response
	-	Health security and environmental risk national policies and strategies
	-	Disease control policies and strategies
	-	Community engagement and management
	-	Urban Design
Taxes and Subsidies	-	Taxes on products with impact on health to create market signals
		leading to behavior change
	-	Subsidies to address market failures that affect use of important
		public health interventions (e.g. TB, HIV, vaccinations)
Regulations and Legislation	-	Regulation of the safety of medicines and medical devices
	-	Environmental regulations and guidelines (e.g. for biodiversity, water
		& air quality)
	-	Accreditation of health facilities and providers
Information collection, analysis & communication*	-	Human and animal disease, environmental, and risk (e.g. AMR,
		chemicals & radiation) surveillance
	-	Communication and dissemination
	-	Community behavior change communication
	-	Research and evaluation
Population Services*	-	Sewage treatment and control
	-	Vector control
	-	Medical and solid waste management
	-	Public Health Emergency Operation response services

^{*}Some may have private goods characteristics and related private financing in certain circumstances.